

1 in some pre-panel discussions, and then there's a
2 second pack of supplemental materials, and we may
3 use them during--to address questions and answers,
4 there's some supplemental data there and we wanted
5 to provide that to you as well. We may be
6 referencing them during any questions that may come
7 up.

8 Again, please, we welcome comments and
9 questions throughout.

10 So, these are the four areas that we
11 wanted to touch on during the course of our
12 overview and our presentation; Dr. Galbreath and I
13 will alternate between ourselves here in covering
14 these subjects and we'll move into the first
15 section on the next slide.

16 Of course, every military briefing has to
17 start with a mission statement and ours is no
18 exception. We take our mission very seriously.
19 The Department of Defense mission here, as you see
20 stated, to prevent and respond in order to enable
21 military readiness and reduce with a goal to
22 eliminate sexual assault from the military. And

1 then our SAPRO mission, I'm the director of the DoD
2 SAPRO office, and our mission is as stated here,
3 and this mission is really grounded in the law and
4 in our DoD policy. The law is NDAA from fiscal
5 year '11, section 1611, specifies some of the
6 oversight responsibilities here for my office, and
7 then our Defense Policy, 6495.02, which was
8 recently revised here in this year, paragraph 4(c)
9 of the Defense Policy, also covers some of these
10 oversight roles as well.

11 So, the thing I'd like to point out is the
12 two bullets where the DoD-IG has responsibility for
13 criminal investigative matters and the Judge
14 Advocate General of the Military Departments have
15 responsibility for legal processes, and those are
16 as specified in our Defense Policy as well.

17 So, the next five slides behind this one,
18 I'm going to provide some baseline information on
19 reporting of sexual assault and I'll also address
20 some victim and perpetrator demographics.

21 So, this slide describes some sexual
22 assault related terminology, but before getting

1 into the elements on the slide, I'd just like to
2 offer another answer to the question in the upper
3 right hand corner, which is, what is sexual
4 assault? Sexual assault, clearly, is an affront to
5 the values we defend in the military and it's a
6 cancer to the cohesion that our units demand.

7 Secretary Hagel, in his time as Secretary
8 of Defense, has described sexual assault in the
9 military as a top priority and a readiness issue
10 and I would just like to offer one quotation from
11 Secretary Hagel, and I quote, "This Department may
12 be nearing a stage where the frequency of this
13 crime and the perception that there is tolerance of
14 it could very well undermine our ability to
15 effectively carry out the mission and to recruit
16 and retain the good people we need."

17 And that's a statement from Secretary
18 Hagel on May 6th of this year.

19 So, when we use the term sexual assault,
20 this slide then describes the ways that we use it,
21 and so at the top, sexual assault, we use it as an
22 overarching term, an umbrella term, if you will,

1 that encompasses a wide range of sexual contact
2 offenses that are prohibited by the Uniform Code of
3 Military Justice and characterized by the use of
4 force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority,
5 or when the victim does not or cannot consent.

6 And you see the range of offenses at the
7 bottom half of the slide that are underneath the
8 overarching term of sexual assault, and these are
9 the terms as specified in the Uniform Code of
10 Military Justice: rape, sexual assault, forcible
11 sodomy, attempts, aggregated sexual contact and
12 abusive sexual contact.

13 There are portions in the rest of this
14 briefing and in the data that we've presented you
15 and will be presenting you in the months to come
16 that you may see reference to other charges or
17 other offenses under the Uniform Code. And so,
18 that--we'll describe that in a future slide but
19 there were offenses, sexual assault offenses, under
20 the Uniform Code, and the Uniform Code changed by
21 NDAA 12 and it changed in June of 2012.

22 So, the offenses you see here listed on

1 this slide are the current offenses under the
2 current revision of the Uniform Code.

3 You may see terms also under offenses of
4 sexual assault as--such as wrongful sexual contact.
5 That was a former offense under a previous version
6 of the Code, but not under the current Uniform
7 Code.

8 And in the shaded box on the bottom right
9 part of this slide, I wanted to make mention of the
10 term "Military Sexual Trauma". This is a term used
11 by the Department of Veteran's Affairs. It
12 encompasses sexual harassment and sexual assault,
13 and it's a term used to document medical conditions
14 for transitioning Service Members.

15 So, just a quick review of reporting
16 options: unrestricted reporting and restricted
17 reporting. They all start with the victim making
18 the very difficult step of coming forward and
19 making a report. An unrestricted report is made to
20 a sexual assault response coordinator, a Victim
21 Advocate, a medical provider, a chaplain, a member
22 of the chain of command, members in law

1 enforcement, legal counsel, pretty broad range of
2 folks who can receive an unrestricted report. And
3 upon receipt of the report, you can see the things
4 that occur: the receipt of medical care, which
5 includes the offering of a sexual assault forensics
6 exam, counseling, and then the assignment of an
7 advocate, a first line responder, sexual assault
8 response coordinator, and a Victim Advocate for
9 that victim.

10 I'd like to also emphasize that with
11 regard to reporting to law enforcement, all
12 offenses under the sexual assault overarching term
13 are passed to our military criminal investigating
14 officers within the military. The three branches
15 of the military each have one, the Army has the
16 Central Investigative Division, the Navy NCIS, and
17 Air Force OSI, Office of Special--

18 DR. GALBREATH: Investigations.

19 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Investigations,
20 thank you. And those--every sexual assault report
21 initiates an independent criminal investigation by
22 those three military crime investigating bodies

1 within the military services.

2 CHAIR JONES: Could I just ask one
3 question? When you named all those different
4 individuals you can report to, I gather that each
5 of them is obligated, then, to go ahead and make
6 another notification? In other words, they're the
7 people who--if you told a friend, that's not a
8 report, but if you tell one of those individuals,
9 it is?

10 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Yes, Ma'am. It's
11 made to report to a DoD authority, and the ones
12 that I mentioned are those authorities--

13 CHAIR JONES: Right.

14 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: And then the next
15 thing that happens is the victim, if the first
16 contact is with someone other than the Sexual
17 Assault Response Coordinator or Victim Advocate,
18 then the other people refer them immediately to a
19 SARC or Victim Advocate, at which point they go
20 over the options of reporting.

21 CHAIR JONES: I see. Okay.

22 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: And so, the options

1 of reporting are then, there's a formal--there's a
2 form, it's called DD form 2910, and the SARC is
3 trained to go through every aspect of the form, and
4 that's when the victim is informed about the two
5 options and can make an informed choice as to which
6 direction the victim wants to go on.

7 CHAIR JONES: Thank you.

8 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: So, one of the
9 options is the restricted reporting. It's more--
10 it's confidential and by its nature we've
11 restricted the number of people who can receive a
12 restricted report, and you can see the two listed
13 there, the SARCs and VAs and similar--and also the
14 healthcare personnel. Those are the only two
15 groups of people who can receive a restricted
16 report.

17 The chain of command is informed, but only
18 a very general with general information, in order
19 to protect the victim identity and anything that
20 could lead you to gaining the victim's identity,
21 and the restricted report, the victim that makes
22 that report also receives medical treatment and

1 services, again, the offering of a sexual assault
2 forensics exam, but there is no law enforcement
3 investigation initiated by a restricted report.

4 This option was brought in in June 2005.
5 I'm going to show you how they break out between
6 restricted and unrestricted reports over time.
7 Generally every year we see about 15 percent of
8 reports that come in initially as restricted, but
9 then the victim chooses to convert it to an
10 unrestricted report, and we see, like I said, about
11 15 percent. We see that as a key indicator of
12 progress and success in our victim support
13 programs, the metric of how many victims come
14 forward initially as a restricted report and then
15 convert their reports to unrestricted over time.

16 And I want to mention here that the form
17 that I mentioned, the DD form 2910, which is how
18 the victim chooses to report, those forms are now,
19 by law and policy, retained for 50 years for
20 unrestricted reports, and victims are offered the
21 opportunity to have them stored for 50 years for
22 the restricted reports, 50 years.

1 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: May I ask a
2 question?

3 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Ma'am.

4 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: The restricted
5 report requirement was offered in 2005. Has that
6 number, about 15 percent, of restricted reports
7 switching to unrestricted report remained the same
8 since that time? Or has it increased or decreased?

9 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: The 15 percent is
10 an average. This past year we saw an increase from
11 that number and it went from in 2011 it was 14.6
12 percent, and in FY12 it went over 16, I think 16.7
13 percent. So, 15 percent is an average over time.
14 We actually have that mapped out for every year.
15 We can show you what the conversion rate is for
16 every year.

17 Do we have that in a backup slide?

18 DR. GALBREATH: Backup slide, Sir.

19 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Do you want to go
20 to that?

21 DR. GALBREATH: We can.

22 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: We'll pull that

1 slide up and we'll refer it to the packet that's in
2 front of you, and if you could go to the slide
3 that--

4 DR. GALBREATH: If they go to slide 32 in
5 the backup section.

6 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: Well, if it's
7 there, you don't need to go through it. I don't
8 want to waste everyone's time.

9 DR. GALBREATH: No problem, Ma'am, but you
10 can take a look and just see that over time that
11 the data has remained remarkably static as far as,
12 you know, the amount of people that are converting,
13 but you'll notice that this last year we had almost
14 17 percent. Now, I'm the person that's supposed to
15 be looking for changes in data that I think are
16 important and being able to raise that to the
17 Department's attention and I thought that that was.

18 I can't say that it's statistically
19 significant, but it's the first time that we've
20 had--or rather an increase over the average, and so
21 we'll be watching that closely in the future.

22 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: So, we'll go back

1 to Slide 7, which is in the main slide deck. It's
2 a little bit of a busy slide, but it charts the
3 reports by unrestricted--I'm sorry, by total, at
4 the top line, unrestricted on the blue line, and
5 red for the restricted reports on the red line.
6 So, top to bottom, total, unrestricted, and
7 restricted.

8 And so, then the years go from left to
9 right, and then at the end of the top line you see
10 the figure 3,374. That represents the total number
11 of reports that we had in FY12, and it's important
12 to note that reports in this context are reports
13 that are military perpetrator on military victim,
14 civilian on military victim, or military on
15 civilian victim, where the military is the
16 perpetrator.

17 So, these reports are reports where by or
18 against military members. So, again, 3374,
19 military were victims, or the military were the
20 perpetrator--military member was the perpetrator,
21 and we can break out those for you in other data to
22 show you the perpetrators versus the victims.

1 The inset to the right then is the pie
2 chart that breaks out the type of offenses that add
3 up to the total number of reports, and like I
4 referred to earlier, some of the offenses you see
5 labeling the pie chart are not current offenses
6 under the Uniform Code, such as wrongful sexual
7 contact in the purple. That is no longer an
8 offense and it has been replaced by abusive sexual
9 contact, but the charge is based on the date of
10 occurrence, and so we are still dealing with
11 offenses that occurred under the--some of these
12 former offenses in the previous versions of the
13 Uniform Code.

14 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: General,
15 excuse me, Sir, to elaborate on that, though, with
16 wrongful sexual contact, which you're saying is no
17 longer an offense, since it was set out separately
18 under the old provisions, what was the distinction
19 between those offenses? And does that mean that
20 there's going to be some category of conduct that's
21 no longer offensive at all or has it been subsumed
22 by another provision in the Code?

1 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Yeah, I'll answer
2 this and ask Nate to amplify on it, but the two
3 non-penetrating forms of the crime are aggravated
4 sexual contact and abusive sexual contact. And
5 they vary in the form of coercion and force applied
6 to the sexual contact, and so there is no gap, but
7 now we have different--two different offenses for
8 the contact crimes, the non-penetrating forms of
9 the offense.

10 DR. GALBREATH: So, Ma'am, to answer your
11 question, the behavior that was captured under
12 wrongful sexual contact is now subsumed into
13 abusive sexual contact. This occurred on--the
14 change in law occurred on June 28th of 2012. As a
15 result, since it happened right in the middle of
16 the year, we just kind of lumped them together for
17 tracking purposes.

18 I'm in a room full of military attorneys
19 and they can tell you better how all those shake
20 out.

21 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: And I'm sure
22 Captain Crow may attempt to do that for us later.

1 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: So, then the other
2 trend I would point out on this chart is the lines
3 between the restricted and unrestricted are
4 parallel, generally parallel, so from year to year
5 we see about a 25 percent to 75 percent breakout
6 between the restricted reports and the unrestricted
7 reports. That's a fairly consistent trend over
8 time.

9 Now we've broken out the reports, the
10 restricted and unrestricted reports, only this
11 chart breaks them out by service. And you can see
12 the different services here, and then just in a
13 summary, trend summary, three of the four services
14 in this past year, between '11 and '12, showed an
15 approximate 30 percent increase in reporting. And
16 I'd like to say that we do expect to see an
17 increase in reporting. We see an increase in
18 reporting to be a sign of increased victim
19 confidence. We know this to be an underreported
20 crime, and we see it as every report that comes
21 forward is one where a victim can receive the
22 appropriate care and for the unrestricted reports

1 that come forward, that is a bridge to
2 accountability where offenders can be held
3 appropriately accountable.

4 And because we know this to be an
5 underreported crime, we do see that an increase of
6 reports to be, A, an indicator of improved victim
7 confidence and something that we are watching very
8 closely.

9 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: Excuse me, isn't
10 there another interpretation for that increase,
11 which is that the actual increase in the incidents
12 of the attacks has gone up--

13 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: Well, we look at
14 the--

15 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: --as opposed to
16 confidence? I mean, or do you have something that
17 allows you to draw the conclusion you are?

18 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: We also look, as a
19 comparative figure, we look at the prevalence or
20 incidence rate that we--and we see from surveys, so
21 we're going to show you in the next section--we're
22 going to show you what we get from surveys and

1 where we know the crime to be a grossly
2 underreported in terms of people who come forward
3 and make the reports, we do see more people coming
4 forward being a positive in the sense that they get
5 medical care, and then in the unrestricted case, it
6 will go to law enforcement and potentially lead to
7 holding more offenders accountable.

8 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: Thank you.

9 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: The next slide and
10 the last of this section lays out some demographics
11 for the majority of unrestricted reports, and these
12 are fairly consistent over the years of examining
13 the reports. This is not to minimize the fact that
14 we do have sexual assault occurring with male
15 victims and sexual assaults occurring with female
16 perpetrators, but when we look at the majority of
17 the cases, we see these as the demographic profile,
18 if you will, for the unrestricted reports with the
19 victims there at the top, and the subjects at the
20 bottom.

21 Subjects are not strangers to the victims.
22 They're already known--subjects are already known

1 to the victims. Alcohol, common use there in these
2 incidents, and one thing I don't have on this
3 chart, but I would just add, that the subjects--
4 another characteristic we know is that they are
5 very adept at identifying and exploiting vulnerable
6 people as their victims.

7 And vulnerability such as people that are
8 new to the unit, vulnerability such as people who
9 may be in other forms of trouble and in
10 disciplinary actions being taken on people as
11 categories of people who could be seen as
12 vulnerable and exploited by these subjects.

13 All right, we're going to transition to
14 getting into the survey, methodologies and results,
15 and at this point I'm going to hand it over to Dr.
16 Galbreath.

17 DR. GALBREATH: Thank you, Sir. I'm so
18 glad to have heard from Dr. Addington this morning
19 and her overview of the different kinds of surveys
20 that are out there, and I will hope to explain a
21 little bit of what we do in the Department of
22 Defense, but I have to make this pitch, and my

1 pitch is, is that the survey experts in the
2 Department of Defense are from the Defense Manpower
3 Data Center. They need to come and speak to you
4 about their methodology, why they picked the
5 certain variables that they do, and their
6 capabilities for drill down.

7 I will be able to address some of those,
8 but they truly are the experts and they need to
9 talk to you about these things.

10 The nice thing about what Dr. Addington
11 said this morning is that all of the things that
12 she recommended that we do, I'm doing. We have
13 this--we're doing that this summer, and I will be
14 happy to share the results of that additional
15 analysis with the panel as soon as I get it, it
16 just takes a little bit of time, so Ma'am, it will
17 be a three-month process.

18 So, bottom line is, is that we--why do you
19 want a survey? What does that give you? I think
20 when we come to questions of crime; attorneys don't
21 necessarily like surveys because you don't really
22 know whether it's an accurate representation of

1 criminal behavior that's out there. And I'll give
2 you that, it probably might not be, but as a
3 clinical psychologist, I want to know the depth of
4 the problem, I need to know that in order to kind
5 of figure out not only how bad the problem is, but
6 what I might be able to do to prevent it or respond
7 better to it.

8 So, when I got to SAPRO in 2007, I was
9 their first clinical psychologist to be able to get
10 in and take a look at the program, and Dr. Whitley,
11 the director at the time, her voice track was
12 largely, nobody knows how many sexual assaults
13 there are in the Department, but one is too many
14 and this is how many reports that we had.

15 And as a clinical psychologist, I thought,
16 well, I bet you, you know, in the DoD we've done
17 some kind of data somewhere, we've done a survey or
18 something, and I began to look around and, sure
19 enough, I made contact with our counterparts at the
20 Defense Manpower Data Center and they introduced me
21 to the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey, and
22 so we began to use that and have been refining it

1 over time to make it more accurate, to hopefully
2 make it generalizable from the sample that we get,
3 to the rest of the Department, and so I'll try and
4 track you through that a little bit.

5 But, bottom line is, is that that is
6 really the reason why we want to be able to survey
7 is so that we better understand the problem.

8 Again, we use the Workplace and Gender Relations
9 Survey and one of the questions is, why do we use a
10 workplace survey? I think largely because we're
11 different from the national population in that we
12 all live and work together. So, in a general
13 sense, the Department of Defense is one giant
14 workplace, whether you are in the dormitory,
15 whether you are in a duty section or you're on a
16 flight line or you're working on a tank, whatever
17 that might be, it's all one big location.

18 And as a matter of fact, Delilah Rumburg
19 also noted some research from 2003 that documented
20 that people in units where sexual harassment levels
21 were relatively high, also experienced higher rates
22 of sexual assault. Our data supports that ever

1 since. We know that there's a strong positive
2 correlation between sexual harassment in a unit and
3 the amount of sexual assaults that are occurring,
4 and that's about as good--I mean, the correlation
5 is a 0.5 correlation, so if you remember back to
6 your college statistics class, in the behavioral
7 sciences, that's about as good as it gets. You can
8 get better, but that's pretty strong relationship.

9 So, that's something why we think that
10 sexual harassment is an important thing to assess
11 as well, not just the crime that occurs, but also
12 the whole continuum of harm that's out there is
13 very important to understand that.

14 So, another thing that we do is, and I
15 know that this--sometimes critics of surveys say,
16 well, you're--if you don't ask "have you been
17 raped?" how do you know that you're actually
18 getting a number of rapes? How do you know that?
19 And the answer is, I can't, but the reason why we
20 don't use legal terms is because other research has
21 told us that loaded questions or legal terms like
22 "rape" or "sexual assault" mean different things to

1 different people.

2 And so, we have to use analog terms for
3 that because laymen, when they experience a crime,
4 don't tick off the elements of crime that might be
5 present in a Uniform Code of Military Justice or in
6 a legal code anywhere. And so, we have to at least
7 ask a question that makes those behaviors relevant
8 and salient, you know, that they would remember,
9 like Dr. Addington talked about, you know, bring
10 all those factors forward, explain consent, explain
11 the other kinds of circumstances that people
12 wouldn't necessarily associate with a crime, and
13 say, hey, in these kinds of contexts, did these
14 things happen to you?

15 So, if you take a look at the next page on
16 page 12, you will see our definition and our
17 measure of unwanted sexual contact. What the data
18 says is that if I ask someone, have you been raped,
19 on a survey, they'll often respond--they might
20 respond back, no, I haven't. But then if I follow
21 up with an additional question and say, well, has
22 anyone ever forced you to have sex against your

1 will when you couldn't consent, they'll say, well,
2 yeah, that's happened to me.

3 So, you ask, well, what's the difference,
4 and the difference is, is that a lot of times our
5 victims don't necessarily perceive what occurred to
6 them as being a sexual assault, especially in non-
7 stranger situations where the people that they work
8 with, that they live with, that they trust, are the
9 perpetrators, and so it's very hard to think of
10 your co-workers and your Battle Buddy as a
11 potential perpetrator of sexual assault.

12 So, that's our measure that you see is
13 here as far as what we ask. We, of course, have
14 made the actual instrument itself available to you
15 so that you all can take a look at it and assess it
16 for yourself and come to your own conclusions.

17 We think we can refine this a little
18 better. I really like what Dr. Addington said
19 about the idea of being able to drill down into
20 some of these behaviors as far as understanding if
21 you have experienced a penetrating crime, how is
22 your experience in reporting different than people

1 who have experienced a non-penetrating crime, like
2 touch or things like that?

3 One of the things that unfortunately came
4 out as a little bit of confusion from a hearing
5 that occurred not too long ago in the Senate was a
6 question was posed of: do you know how many of the
7 crimes that occur, either on survey or in the
8 number of reports that you get? How many of those
9 are of a particular kind? How many of those are
10 sexual assaults? How many of those are unwanted
11 touching? And the answer was that people didn't
12 know that, but we do have that data in our annual
13 reports and we're showing it to you now.

14 But in addition to that I've also provided
15 you a very detailed drill down of the data in the
16 survey, this is prepared by the Defense Manpower
17 Data Center. It will help you understand the kinds
18 of behaviors that we asked about and how many
19 people we estimate, based on our survey
20 methodology, may have experienced them in the past
21 year in 2012.

22 So, that's for you to take a look at and

1 it really kind of answers that question of how many
2 of what kinds of behaviors or criminal behaviors
3 did people possibly experience.

4 With surveys, though, I would like to hit
5 just a couple of points that I'd like you to keep
6 in mind when we go out and survey. Number one is
7 survey burden. We can survey our captive
8 population in the military, and we do, almost to
9 the point where--well, actually, we have evidence
10 that they're participating less and less.

11 So, a political psychologist is trained
12 from a research side and also from a victim--I
13 mean, from a patient care side, so the research
14 side of me and my scientific training, I really
15 want to know all of this stuff, I want to know the
16 fine points of the data. But the clinical side of
17 me, the part that treats patients, I have to
18 respect the fact that when I survey a victim over
19 and over again, I am potentially re-traumatizing
20 that person, especially when I get into the very
21 small points of our population.

22 For example, we survey every service, we

1 survey both genders in the service, and then we
2 also "stratify" or create separate categories for
3 rank, for deployment status, for about 21 different
4 variables that we survey on. In order to make sure
5 that that data is representative, we have to fill
6 each one of those buckets with representative
7 people and it has to be--they have to be filled
8 randomly.

9 So, when we do all that, we send our
10 survey out to over 100,000 people, that was our
11 sample size this last year in 2012, and we got a
12 rate of return of about 24 percent. That, you
13 might say, wow, is that good, is that bad? Well,
14 it's not too bad because that's about 25,000
15 different responses that we can use.

16 You know, if you look at Harris Poll or
17 Gallup Organization, they survey 3,000 or so folks
18 and tell you the outcome of a national election,
19 plus or minus three or four percentage points. So,
20 we do--we have way more people than that when we
21 survey, but we also have to look--everyone wants to
22 know the fine points and to be able to do that

1 advanced analysis that Dr. Addington talked about.
2 So, we make sure that we have way more people than
3 what we need.

4 Well, when we do that, like I said, that
5 has a potential to turn people off about answering
6 our surveys. When we did this same survey in 2010,
7 we had about a 34 percent response rate, it was
8 very good. When we survey the Military Service
9 Academies every two years, we have response rates
10 of about 70--between 67 and 75 percent. Why do we
11 do that? How can we do that? We round everybody
12 up in a room and we sit them down and ask them,
13 pretty please, won't you please take our survey.
14 They can get up and leave if they want to, but most
15 of the time they'll at least participate and fill
16 it out.

17 So, we have better drill down capability
18 at the Military Service Academies. But when we do
19 that, just keep in mind that there is a--not only
20 does the DoD want to know what's going on, but each
21 of the individual services also want to know what's
22 going on with their people and they want to survey

1 as well. So, one of the tasks that we have this
2 summer is to harmonize all of the survey activity
3 that's going on and all I would offer is that if
4 you, as the panel, decide that you want a survey as
5 well, talk to us and maybe there are some things
6 that we might be able to work with you on, maybe
7 it's data we already have, something along those
8 lines, because, again, if we continue to survey
9 people, we'll be getting fewer and fewer people to
10 participate, at least at the rate that we are.

11 Now, how are we fixing that? One of the
12 things that we're going to be doing is we're going
13 to be doubling or tripling our actual sample size.
14 So, instead of asking 100,000 folks to participate,
15 we might be asking 200,000 or 300,000 people to
16 participate, which will give us better visibility
17 over those smaller population categories that we
18 have.

19 For example, one of our smallest category
20 is Marine women in the ranks of E1 to E4, there's
21 just very few of them compared to a lot of the
22 other categories that we have. So, when we survey,

1 there is a very good chance that we are going to--
2 if we survey frequently, there's a very good chance
3 that year to year we're going to be asking the same
4 people, have you been sexually assaulted, and if
5 I'm taking that survey, it's almost like, well, I
6 answered your question last year. Why are you
7 asking me again? It's almost like you're waiting
8 around to see if I get sexually assaulted, and that
9 says horrible things to our people, it says--it's
10 potentially re-traumatizing to our victims, and so,
11 we just really would caution the over-survey of our
12 people and to make sure that we're doing this
13 right.

14 One of the other things, too, that I would
15 also offer about surveys that I just want to
16 amplify what Dr. Addington talked about, which is
17 this comparability factor.

18 When you have a nationally representative
19 survey, you have exactly that. It's nationally
20 representative. But the military members and the
21 Department of Defense are not nationally
22 representative. We are younger. You know, there's

1 more folks--a lot more younger folks in the DoD
2 population than there are nationally. So, as a
3 result, when we go--and we worked with the Centers
4 for Disease Control to conduct the National
5 Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Survey, the NISVS,
6 one of the things that they did for us that had
7 never been done before was to control for the
8 differences in demographics between the national
9 survey and the military population, and also
10 spouses of military members. And what they were
11 able to do is identify that age and marital status
12 are two factors upon which the DoD and the civilian
13 population are different.

14 And so, once you control for those two
15 factors what we found is, is that the risk of
16 sexual contact, sexual violence, is about the same
17 in the national population for women and also the
18 female military population, whether you measure in
19 the past year, the past three years or at the
20 lifetime.

21 So, those are just things that I would
22 offer that you take a look at those survey results

1 to kind of understand that we are on the same--
2 we're on par with what occurs in the civilian
3 population, but that's not where we want to be.

4 I think everyone expects our military to
5 be a safer place as far as that goes and that we--
6 they hold us to a higher standard, as well everyone
7 should, and so we want to improve.

8 Ma'am, you're looking like you want to ask
9 a question.

10 PANEL MEMBER HILLMAN: Is there a slide
11 that shows that data that you just said about--that
12 it's the same--military and civilian rates?

13 DR. GALBREATH: Yes, Ma'am, if you'd take
14 a look at Slide 60 in the back, not only have I
15 included the National Intimate Partner and Sexual
16 Violence Survey, but I've also included two other
17 non-standardized surveys, in other words, I've
18 taken some findings from preexisting DOJ-funded
19 studies and showed you just kind of how we fall out
20 with--if I just show you data side-by-side.

21 So, those are the last two. The first one
22 is the NISVS, and that's available on our website

1 at SAPR.mil, it's also available from the CDC as
2 well, but you can take a look at that data there.

3 But then in addition to that, Dr.
4 Christopher Krebs who works with RTI, Research
5 Triangle Incorporated, conducted the Campus Sexual
6 Assault Study in 2007. People are pretty familiar
7 with that, so I've kind of showed you what our data
8 shows compared with that. And then also, Dr. Dean
9 Kilpatrick from Medical University in South
10 Carolina, he did the Drug Facilitated Incapacitated
11 and Forcible Rape Study in 2007 as well, and
12 there's some data for you as well and how we roll
13 out with that 2012 data.

14 PANEL MEMBER HILLMAN: One other question
15 while I'm interrupting you. Are you using tools
16 other than the survey--interviews, focus groups,
17 potentially methodologies that wouldn't have the
18 same anonymous, re-traumatizing impact on potential
19 victims?

20 DR. GALBREATH: Yes, Ma'am. We have--as a
21 matter of fact, specifically at the Military
22 Service Academies, we alternate, we asked Congress

1 to allow us a different modality than to survey
2 every year, because that's what is often asked for,
3 and so, we do focus groups of the Cadet population,
4 the Cadet Midshipmen, we also do focus groups of
5 the--also do--of the faculty and staff and other
6 members that are there at the Academy as well.

7 So, yes, we do inform our information with
8 the focus groups.

9 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: We've also had some
10 survivor summits as well where we bring in
11 survivors and we spend several days with them, both
12 individually and as a group, generally about a half
13 dozen or so, and we do that on a recurring basis
14 and a lot of the things--several of the things that
15 we've done here in recent policy changes have been
16 informed by feedback directly gained from survivors
17 in those summits.

18 DR. GALBREATH: So if you--

19 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: Dr. Galbreath,
20 I'm sorry. The studies indicate the risk for
21 sexual assault is about the same for women in the
22 military and the civilian sectors. Do the studies

1 have any indication of the satisfaction with the
2 responses or with the disposition between the
3 military and the civilian sectors?

4 DR. GALBREATH: I don't have a data source
5 and maybe Dr. Addington can help us with that, but
6 I don't--I have never been able to find a survey
7 nationally that talks about satisfaction with the
8 services that a victim got downtown with civilian--

9 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: Or you mean
10 just disposition about once it was reported, what
11 happened? Is it more likely something will happen
12 in the military, even though it doesn't appear that
13 enough is happening--

14 DR. GALBREATH: Right.

15 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: Or whether
16 more is more likely going to happen in the civilian
17 sector?

18 DR. GALBREATH: Unfortunately, we just
19 don't have a lot of data with that. The one study
20 that was done, and it was done by the--sponsored by
21 Ending Violence Against Women International, EVAWI,
22 and they actually got about eight different sites,

1 and they tried to track through a number of
2 different factors, and what they were looking for
3 is does a sexual assault response team make a
4 difference, in prosecution, in victim satisfaction,
5 and things like that. That is the best source of
6 data for that.

7 And Dr. Kimberly Lonsway from EVAWI is the
8 person that you want to talk to about what she
9 found there. But that's the only really
10 comparative study that I know of, but even then,
11 there's not a whole lot of data on that that we can
12 compare.

13 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: Thank you.

14 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: We do have survey
15 data from our Workplace and Gender Relations Survey
16 where we ask the military members to comment on
17 satisfaction with first responder services and all
18 the way through the process and one of the things
19 we routinely fairly positive reports on the first
20 responders, and what we hear in terms of
21 dissatisfaction is a dissatisfaction in lack of
22 information, not being kept informed, a long, drawn

1 out, intrusive process through the investigative
2 and judicial processes and so forth.

3 And we can refer you to the several years'
4 worth of survey data on that element of the survey.

5 PANEL MEMBER O'GRADY-COOK: Thank you.

6 DR. GALBREATH: So if you take a look at
7 page number 13, what you'll see are the data points
8 from the three times that we administered the
9 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey using our
10 current measure of unwanted sexual contact.

11 We actually tried a couple of different
12 survey measures and the one that we used has these
13 behavioral anchors about whether or not it was a
14 penetrating crime or attempted penetrating crime or
15 whether it was a touching or a contact crime. And
16 so what you'll see there is when I first started to
17 look at the survey, the far left there, that 2006
18 data, that's what I first saw, and so when I saw
19 that it was about 6.8 percent of women and 1.8 of
20 men experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the
21 year prior to being surveyed, I had to ask myself,
22 well, okay, I get the percentage, but what does

1 that mean? How many people does that represent?

2 So, I went back to the Defense Manpower
3 Data Center and I asked, does our survey allow us
4 to extrapolate what that might mean for our general
5 population in the military? And what they told me
6 is, is that, yes, it does, and this is how they do
7 it, is number one is, when they go out and they
8 create their survey sample, that random sampling
9 and stratification of data allows us to replicate--
10 or make a representative sample of the military
11 population to 95 percent confidence. Not only are
12 they able to do that, but one of the things that
13 DMDC can do that other people can't is we know who
14 answers our surveys because they're confidential,
15 not necessarily anonymous.

16 Now, we de-identify the responses of our
17 respondents because we promised them that we're not
18 going to--that they won't ever be held accountable
19 for what they report to us on the survey, but their
20 demographic information allows us to not only
21 weight the sample on the front side, in other
22 words, that we're asking a representative group of

1 people these questions, but on the back side of the
2 survey, once we get our results, it also allows--
3 knowing these demographics about who took our
4 survey and who didn't take our survey, allows us to
5 make the results representative as well, so they
6 are able to be weighted up to the general
7 population of the military.

8 So, these statistical controls, like I
9 said, to 95 percent confidence, which is typically
10 what we work with, allows us to have a pretty good
11 feeling for what we experience, and that's what
12 these numbers are here for 2012.

13 So, when you take a look, you'll notice
14 that we had a decrease in 2010 and those were
15 statistically significant decreases from 6.8
16 percent of women to 4.4 percent of women in 2010,
17 and then also from 1.8 percent of men in 2006 to .9
18 percent in 2010.

19 One thing I would point out is, is that
20 for men in 2012, the rate of--the prevalence of
21 sexual, unwanted sexual contact, stayed just about
22 the same, so that change, that difference, it looks

1 like it went up, but it's statistically non-
2 significant change.

3 But the change for women, from 4.4 percent
4 to 6.1 percent, that is statistically significant,
5 and of course we all want to know why, and that is
6 the question. Because the survey is a compilation
7 of the individual experiences of the people taking
8 it, it doesn't provide us with causality.
9 Causality would only allow us to know, you know,
10 what's going on exactly in their environment. We
11 can ask questions that can help get us to
12 causality, and we're doing that right now as we're
13 trying to answer--build things in for our next
14 survey round in 2014 that will help us get at
15 causality a little bit better, but right now we
16 just don't have that.

17 Next slide is broken down the 2012 results
18 by service and you'll notice that we have--you'll
19 see the different rates. On the left side of each
20 of the grouping of data, is the total prevalence,
21 for example, on the left there that's 6.1 percent
22 of women, and then you'll be able to see the

1 different service prevalence rates for women right
2 next to it in green, and you'll notice that the
3 Army and the Navy had about the same prevalence,
4 the Marine Corps a little bit higher there, and
5 then the Air Force had the lowest prevalence.

6 And our increase is somewhat explained by
7 the increases that--in prevalence of unwanted
8 sexual contact experienced by women in the Navy and
9 the Marine Corps. Those are the two data points
10 that changed from 2010 to 2012 significantly.
11 There was no change in rates for the Army and no
12 change in rate for the Air Force, so Navy is
13 looking very hard at that and working very closely.

14 And over to the right you'll notice--
15 you'll see the men's groupings and there was no
16 statistically significant change between 2010 and
17 '12 for them, as I said.

18 Next slide, if you take a look at these
19 are the--in a more simple graphic representation,
20 the same information that I've provided to you on
21 this detailed blue and white results list there,
22 but if you take a look at our unwanted sexual

1 contacts and the behaviors that our respondents
2 told us that they experienced, you'll see that in
3 red, that's the completed penetrating crimes, in
4 blue the attempted penetrations, purple, unwanted
5 sexual touching and in the green section, did not
6 specify what they experienced.

7 But at the very top, the numbers that you
8 see, the 13,900 for men and the 12,100 for women,
9 that's our extrapolated meaning for what 6.1
10 percent of women and 1.2 percent of men means in
11 the Department of Defense. That's where we get
12 that.

13 Once again, sexual harassment, we believe,
14 is equally as important to measure because we know
15 it's strongly related to the experience of sexual
16 assault in the military and you'll notice that
17 really between 2010 and 2012, our prevalence of
18 sexual harassment didn't increase.

19 There is a rather detailed formula in the
20 way that DMDC surveys for sexual harassment.
21 There's actually four sub-measurements that they
22 take a look at. I won't jump into those because I

1 know that you all probably want to ask other
2 questions, but when DMDC comes and talks to you
3 about that, I recommend asking them how do they
4 survey for sexual harassment. But one of the key
5 things is that you can experience a number of
6 gender-based behaviors, dirty jokes, things like
7 that that you might hear in environment, but that
8 doesn't necessarily mean it was directed towards
9 the individual.

10 In order to be wrapped up in this
11 prevalence rate, the individual not only says, yes,
12 I experienced one of the behaviors that you're
13 asking about, but I also considered that to be
14 harassing towards me, and so that's how we got to
15 these numbers that are here.

16 One of the things that we found this year
17 in our--in a deeper dive is that our victims of
18 unwanted sexual contact are highly represented in
19 the sexual harassment experience, so what you're
20 looking at up above in the top part here is for the
21 general military population, how many in the
22 general military population experienced sexual

1 harassment? And you'll notice for women, it's 23
2 percent, but if I take a look at just the women
3 that reported unwanted sexual contact, their
4 prevalence of sexual harassment jumps to 77
5 percent.

6 So, you can see that they experienced
7 sexual harassment at a higher rate as well, and
8 what our data says is that's in general. We also
9 have data that takes a look at the person that
10 caused the unwanted sexual contact, did they harass
11 you before, after, or before and after the unwanted
12 sexual contact, and 57 percent of our women said
13 that that occurred to them as far as the sexual
14 harassment experience went.

15 So, we look at sexual harassment as part
16 of--

17 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: Could you just
18 break that down? I'm sorry, what part of it? All
19 of it? I mean, they had sexual harassment before
20 and after? Is that what you're saying?

21 DR. GALBREATH: Yes, Ma'am. You could
22 answer it three ways and I just gave you it all

1 together. So, before, after, or before and after,
2 and the sum total of that experience is 57 percent.

3 So, we know that our offenders are
4 probably engaging in grooming behaviors that are
5 tantamount to sexually harassing behaviors, and
6 that's something that in my work with sex
7 offenders, I know that a lot of times that they use
8 what we call grooming behaviors as a way to target-
9 check whether or not an individual or potential
10 victim can be someone that they can--that they--
11 will resist them. Number two, it will also see
12 whether or not a potential victim will keep a
13 secret and also thirdly as to--to see how hard
14 they're going to have to work in order to
15 perpetrate a crime on someone, and we think that
16 some of those sexually harassing behaviors are
17 things that give them a key indicator as far as
18 whether or not they can perpetrate a sexual
19 assault.

20 On the next slide, slide number 17, if you
21 take a look at retaliation, this is one of the
22 things that we're most concerned about as far as

1 what peoples' experience is if they report, but I
2 want to just draw out a fine point in our data.
3 When you are not a victim of sexual assault, your
4 viewpoint is substantively different than someone
5 who's been through a traumatic experience.

6 So, if I ask the question that you see
7 here: how many of you would be free to report a
8 sexual assault in your unit without experienced
9 retaliation? You'll see that the vast majority of
10 both men and women say, oh, yeah, I could do that.
11 That's no problem.

12 But when we go and we ask our victims if
13 you experienced unwanted sexual contact and you
14 reported it to a military authority, did you
15 experience any of these kinds of retaliation that
16 you see listed here--social, professional,
17 administrative or some kind of punishment, and 62
18 percent of our female respondents or victims said,
19 yes, I experienced one or more of these types of
20 retaliation.

21 So, just wanted to show that--talk about
22 that difference between your perception when you

1 haven't experienced something like this versus what
2 your perception is afterwards.

3 PANEL MEMBER HOUCK: Could you give a
4 quick definition of professional--

5 CHAIR JONES: Doctor.

6 PANEL MEMBER HOUCK: --retaliation, just
7 what do you mean by that?

8 DR. GALBREATH: Yes, that they didn't get
9 a job that they put in for, that they perceived
10 that their reporting was related to them not
11 getting that, or a PCS move that they wanted,
12 something like that.

13 PANEL MEMBER FERNANDEZ: Do we know which
14 of these retaliations came up the most?

15 DR. GALBREATH: We do. I don't have that
16 right here, but we do and I can get that for you.

17 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: Then why do you
18 say data not reportable for men?

19 DR. GALBREATH: You only saw only 1.2
20 percent of men reported unwanted sexual contact, it
21 just means that I have way too many men reporting
22 to make a statistical analysis that would be valid.

1 PANEL MEMBER HOLTZMAN: You mean way too
2 few.

3 DR. GALBREATH: Way too few, I'm sorry.
4 That's as far as our survey goes. I'm sorry I went
5 a little long with that, but I thought I was very
6 important to just kind of give you a snapshot of
7 what we do.

8 General Patton is going to talk about our
9 strategy.

10 MAJOR GENERAL PATTON: So we've just
11 defined the problem and now the next several slides
12 we'll talk about what we're doing about it. Slide
13 19, please.

14 So, our strategy is to take a multi-
15 disciplinary approach to solving the problem that
16 crosses several disciplines, and we refer to them
17 as lines of effort, prevention, investigation,
18 accountability, victim care, and assessment, and
19 not one of those or not one single element in each
20 of these lines of effort we really count as a
21 single silver bullet solution to combating this
22 crime, but rather as a combination across these